County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the August election, will take sould on the last Saturday in May, (27th,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let every township send delegates.

(A scamp calling himself " Mons. F. Charton, the great horse doctor of America," and formerly of Published every Thursday.] Louisville, Kentucky, some months ago cheated us out of some \$7. This rascal not only cheated us, but killed at least one fine horse which he undertook to doctor. He ought to be in the Penitentiary, no doubt, and perhaps has served an apprenticeship in some such institution. The public should be on their guard

Mr. Van Deusen, the "Blind Minstrel," we observe has been singing at Madison. It may be well enough for the printers to know that the gentleman forgot to pay a small bill which he contracted at this office a few weeks ago. Two or three dollars is not much. to be sure; but we should prefer to give it away, rather than be forgotten out of it.

Jamaica, Santa Anna issued a long Valedictory Ad- by whole regiments. dress to the Mexicans, dated at Tehuacan, March 24th. It is marked by his usual mock-patriotism, bombastic self-eulogy, and complaint that all the mis- J. D. Defrees, Esq. fortunes of Mexico have grown out of the personal hostility towards him, entertained by other leaders.

There is but a single paragraph which is worthy of the serious consideration of the American people. That is eminently worthy of it, because it shows one of the commanded the American troops, requires authentic statechiefest reasons why Santa Anna expected or hoped for a successful issue of the war to Mexico. The

"The friends of humanity and justice have raised ally, if not also to himself. their voices in the very centre of the American capital, to warn us of the immense dangers that threatened us. The obstinacy and hatred of parties, egotism and treason, have prevented these echoes of truth from being Major General Z. Taylor: heard, and an inopportune treaty has deprived us of the advantages which we could have obtained in suffering, with more resignation, the evils of the war, your attention to a matter about which a large number of and in facing with more resolution the events of the the people of my State, in common with myself, feel a deep

This is a clear acknowledgement of the "aid and Vista. comfort" which the Mexican Tyrant derived from the I do not desire to extenuate any actual delinquencies either course taken in favor of Mexico, by the whig leaders you to screen real misconduct upon such an occasion from in our Congress, and which he thinks he should still just rebuke and deserved public censure. The interest of further have profited by, had it not been for the "egotism and treason" of other Mexican leaders and their | Having no knowledge myself of military affairs, I do not followers. We should think that such an acknowl-ment, from the greatest Mexican general, would satisfy the honest mass of the whig party of the real effect which has been universally produced in Mexico, and a full and accurate account of the conduct of all the by the leading whigs of this country. For ourselves, troops under his command, so far as it shall pass under his own observation, or be submitted to him in the reports of the we have not the least doubt, that the war would long subordinate officers; and that it is upon this personal obsersince have been honorably closed, had the Mexicans not derived encouragement from the unpatriotic action be true, (and it is the only possible way I can see of making of the whig politicians.

Governor of New York and Wm. McElroy of Ulster representation of the conduct of that unfortunate regiment is county, for the recovery of a child of the latter, about far less severe and objectionable (1) in its terms (even if it 4 years old, supposed to have been abducted. So his report to you, dated at the same place, on the 4th of the strong was this opinion impressed upon the minds of same month, in regard to the same matter, or that used by the neighborhood, that a purse was made up to enable dated at Buena Vista, on the 25th of February, 1847. Nor the distracted father to pursue the supposed kidnapper. | am I able to perceive how your statement could have been He did so; and traced him, as he supposed, through different, consistently with the representations of all the the southern tier of counties to Chatauque; from thence other accompanying documents, with the annual message of up the lake to Detroit, and from thence to Canada, the President. Still, it is believed that injustice has been He frequently heard of a man, accompanied by a child, on the road, and pursued the phantom with all the the time the reports were made. eagerness of hope. Months were thus employed; and developed by a Court of Inquiry, called at the instance of Gen. now it appears that the little fellow was drowned Lane, to investigate the matter; and that it was shown upon near his own father's house. Painful though this discovery is, it will afford relief to the heart-stricken exouerated from any imputation upon their individual courage

In order to give strength to Clay, some of the Eastern federal politicians are proposing to put Scott on the Clay ticket, as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency! We don't know but Scott will consent to play " second fiddle" to Clay in the manner in- perly brought to your notice, and that the honor of our State dicated, but we can hardly believe that he will. At would be fully vindicated by a supplemental report from any rate, the whigs are getting into worse and worse pickle every day. They can fully sympathize with their "conservative" brethren all over Europe, who their "conservative" brethren all over Europe, who named Court of Inquiry, or the supplemental report of Brig. at this time appear to be so "unfortunate." No matter who the whigs may nominate, they must be beaten.

The spirit of the times indicates that result well

May I hope that you will feel at liberty to give such explanation of this affair, so far as your information will enable you, as shall vindicate that Regiment from any unjust cen-

the report of a trial for riot, at the present term of the Elkhart circuit court, against Joseph A. Graves, Elisha W. Coleman and Hugh P. Langmore, citizens of Kentucky. The charge was founded upon the fact that the defendants, on a certain night in August last, forcibly entered the house of Samuel P. Judson, Esq., of Bristol, for the purpose of reclaiming a negro slave, who was taken from the premises by force of arms. The jury found the defendants guilty, and assessed against each a fine of one hundred and thirty dollars.

Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL recently offered a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of lowering the rates of of Indiana Volunteers, that nothing has been developed, duty on certain French importations. On motion of Mr. Bailey, laid on the table. The House was thrown into laughter by an earnest remark of Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, when Mr. BAILEY made his motion. "What! a Virginian, a grower of tobacco, make such a motion!" It was some time before the Carolinian got over his astonishment.

Extensive fires have recently occurred in New York and Philadelphia. In the latter city, the two extensive warehouses occupied by the firm of Patterson & Co., with \$30,000 worth of goods, were destroyed. General Patterson who is now in the service of his country in Mexico, is the principal partner in surance, but all the General's old family wines were was, and who was not to blame. I felt assured that such a this firm. The loss is supposed to be covered by in-

The case of Randall Hutchinson, recently convicted of embezzling \$25,000 from the U. S. Mint at good reason and good opportunities to kn w and appreciate. Philadelphia, has been re-argued, and the court de-cided, that being merely a clerk, the acts of Congress still maintained after the reverse of the 23d, for I remem-

our young sister is faithful to Democracy. At the recent election THOMAS H. BENTON Jr., the democratic candidate for Commissioner of Public Instruction.

to the Sovereign; a Charge is accredited to the Secre-

There is also some little difference in the salary, if we are not mistaken.

Indiana Sentinel.

Gen. Taylor's Dunn Letter.

We copy the following correspondence between Geo. G. Dunn and General Taylor, relative to the conduct of the 2d Indiana Regiment at Buena Vista, as it appears in the State Journal of the 12th of April. and append some comments in the shape of notes. Gen. T. labors in vain to make it appear that he has been guilty of no injustice. Every letter that he writes on the subject only serves to show that he all the extenuating circumstances which have been developed since his original report of the battle was made. It is evident, that, rather than acknowledge AID AND COMFORT.-Before leaving his country for his own errors, he would willingly sacrifice other men

> IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR:-I forward you, by the mail which leaves after this date, a copy of a correspondence between Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR and myself, in relation to the difficulties connected with the Second Indiana Regiment at the battle of Buena Vista. The effort making, in many quarters, to throw discredit both upon that Regiment and the gallant Hero who paragraph is as follows, according to the translation of the N. O. Picayune:

Very respectfully, GEO. G. DUNN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1848. interest. I refer to the unfortunate circumstauces connected with the Second Indiana Regiment in the battle of Buena

a reliable report,) I have examined with care, your detailed report, dated at Agua Nueva, March 6, 1847 (in connection A reward of \$800 was recently offered by the with all the reports of the subordinate commands,) in regard to the battle of Buena Vista, and I must coufess that your be incorrect,) than the language employed by Gen. Wool, in minor reports of that battle, as published with your's, and done that Regiment, in all of these reports, in consequence of a misrepresentation of some of the facts of the case, at

> We have been informed that these facts were afterwards that investigation that the misconduct was not chargeable to or devotion to the honor of the service, and further, that the entire disaster was owing to the inefficiency or unskillfulness of some of the field officers. Soon after this, there appeared in the public journals of the United States what was called a supplemental report of Brigodier General Lane, in fregard to this matter, in which the troops themselves, and many of the company officers were highly som-mended for their good conduct. We had been assured, by those who assumed to know, that these facts had been proyou to the War Department. Upon enquiry at that Department, I am advised that no such supplemental report has been received from you, nor has there, as I learn, ever been received at that Department, the proceedings of the above

sure, and, at the same time, exonerate yourself from the A SLAVE CASE.—The Goshen Democrat contains imputation sometimes made against you, of a disposition rather to fasten this stain upon our State than to remove it a fact which I cannot, for moment, believe. With sentiments of the highest consideration, for your

many valuable public services, spect for you personally, I am, sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
GEO. G. DUNN.

GEN. TAYLOR'S REPLY. BATON ROUGE, LA., March 24, 1848.

My dear Sir: Your communication, under date of Feb. 12, 1848, accompanied by an introductory communication from the Hon. Mr. Crittenden, have been duly received.

The subject-matter presented by you would have been attended to much sooner, but for a visit and the subject in the subject

attended to much sooner, but for a visit some weeks up the river, which has presented an earlier consideration and reply. Before replying, directly, to several particular point touched upon in your letter, permit me to say, in general terms, in reference to the current impression, that my offi-4th of March, 1847, and which, as they were forwarded to the War Department at Washington, were deemed sufficient correction to my own, without burdening that office with

You are right in the supposition that personal observation on the field, and reports of subordinate commanders, are the roper and only basis upon which a commanding General can frame his reports. My official statement of the conduct of the different corps at the battle of Buena Vista, was made strictly in accordance with this principle, and so far as the onduct of the Second Indiana Regiment was reported to me, officially, my own observation, in most cases, sustains the

ruth and accuracy of these reports. (3)

From the moment that personal crimination and recrimin ation began to pass between some of the officers, I advised as often as opportunity presented, the agitation of nothing in suggest itself to those interested.

this they are not surpassed by any State in the Union. bered that in all armies, the best and most experience against embezzlement did not extend to him. The indictment, therefore, could not be sustained, and a not pros. was entered by the district attorney.

Iowa.—A letter from Iowa gives us assurance that Iowa.—A letter from Iowa gives us assurance that vidually, would have acquitted themselves with steadines and gallantry. This belief I have always maintained. With these remarks, I now refer to the several point

dwelt upon in your letter. was chosen by a decided majority. This was the only state officer to be elected.

On reference to the records of official papers in the office of my Adjutant General, I find no evidence that the proceedings (6) of the Court of Inquiry, instituted at the request of Gen. Lane, were sent to me. To the best of my recollection, they certainly were not. In the absence of Major Bliss, my Adjutant General, I cannot speak more positively. (7) The order constituting the Court was issued by Gen. Wool, and as it office at his Head Quarters, its proceedings, he probably conceived, not necessary to be sent to me. His course, however, in ordering the Court, was opposed by me. It was my impression that this Court of Inquiry grew out of private animosities among some of the officers—that it was entirely inexpedient, and not connected with the good or interest of the service; hence the reason, most probably, why the result of its examination was not forwarded to my Head Quarters, or to the War Office, at Washington.

With the supplemental letter of Gen. Lane, of May 10, On reference to the records of official papers in the office of

dency.

With the supplemental letter of Gen. Lane, of May 10, 1847, written, as is stated, to correct the disposition to do injustice to Indiana, I have nothing to do. It was not, and could not be termed, a Report, either supplemental or other-to the Sovereign; a Charge is accredited to the Socre-

newspaper.

After the finding of facts by the Court of Inquiry, had Gen.

Lane conceived his own official Report demanded correction, he would, it seems fair to suppose, have rendered a supplemental report, as in the cases of the 3d, 5th, and 24th of with any hope of success.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 4, 1848.

the record of the date and number of the orders, &c.,

embraced in orders No. 279 and No. 281, issued and

(7) This sentence shows that doubt still hangs over

the matter. We have it from authority entitled to

them, and knowing that Gen. Taylor was opposed to

(8) We shall raise no question as to the correct-

ness of this position. We would remark, however,

that at the time this report made its appearance in

for an immediate publication than to have a report

pass through the different grades of higher ranks and

be sent to the War Department, before being made

public. At that time the press of the South and East

teemed with slander upon Indiana, and an immediate

(9) Gen. Taylor attempts to excuse himself on the

assumption that Gen. Lane made no official report after

the finding of the Court of Inquiry. It was not strict-

ions of the Courts of Inquiry. What are the duties

of a General in relation to making reports? It is his

duty to make a report in relation to the conduct of his

command, and report to his superior officer. It was

to the investigation of Courts of Inquiry. The Courts

that regiment hung upon the facts and opinions that

might be brought forth. Both Courts of Inquiry were

convened by orders of Gen. Wool, held at his encamp-

ment, the facts and opinions were reported to him.

approved by him, and issued by him. Gen. Wool

ions of the Courts of Inquiry any further than to pub-

were communicated to Gen. Lane from a superior

officer, and to report back their substance to the same

officer, would have been to trifle with him, pre-sup-

from his headquarters. Gen. Wool, by officially ap-

proving the facts and opinions of the Courts of In-

quiry, virtually corrected his official report. It might

be proper for him to make some further correction;

but all communications to the War Department, cor-

rections of official papers, &c., according to prece-

dent, must pass up through the higher grades of rank

until it reaches the commander-in-chief, who forwards

them direct to the War Department. Gen. Wool's

opinions of the Courts of Inquiry; and the only way

(10) The facts and opinions (not the "proceed-

ings") of the Courts of Inquiry in the cases of Gen.

Wool, should have been considered sufficient evidence

(11) In regard to this matter, it is proper to state

that Gen. Lane was with the 2d regiment during the

whole day, and had as good an opportunity to observe

the movements as any of its field officers. However,

it would have been proper for him to have called upon

(12) This amounts to an invitation to Col. Bowles

to come out and help Gen. Taylor in his discourse up-

on "panics," to criminate Gen. Lane, and take issue

against the Courts of Inquiry. Gen. Taylor is a

pretty bird to talk about the "custom of the service."

when he invites Col. Bowles to disregard the cus-

tom of the service and report direct to him. Accord-

ing to all military precedent, Col. Bowles should re-

nort to Gen. Wool. It should then be forwarded to

(13) "Hold our hat." It is said that old Zack

can't be fooled; but Col. Bowles has certainly pulled

the wool over his eves this time; but he can't come

command of the 2d regiment. He had received his

commission and taken command of his regiment be-

(14) "Forbearing," indeed! To make a more un-

favorable report of the conduct of the Indianians than

any other officer, is called "forbearing." The asser-

tion of the General amounts to nothing less than a

declaration that the Indianians behaved worse than re-

ports represented them, but he, in his generosity, was

"forbearing!" We ask for none of his forbearance.

(15) "Try that manœuvre over again." Soft-sod-

der: but it won't take. Major Bliss is out, sure! A

little flattery will not eradicate oft repeated acts of

In conclusion, it is proper to remark that the whole

letter of Gen. Taylor amounts to an effort against the

Courts of Inquiry, a lecture to Gen. Lane, an attempt

to recuscitate Col. Bowles, and a little flattery for the

All must agree that the retreat of the 2d regiment

was caused by one of two things-the order to re-

real or panic. Gen. Taylor has been crying panic,

panic, panic. If the facts of the Court of Inquiry in

the case of Col. Bowles are entitled to any credit, the

order of Col. Bowles and nothing else, caused the re-

treat. Then, Gen. Taylor's cry of panic is nothing

short of an attempt to throw Indiana back where she

was before the Courts of Inquiry exonerated her from

nurpose of hiding his injustice to the Indianians.

fore he left the camp for Indiana.

We only ask for justice and truth.

they could reach the War Department and effect the

accordance with military etiquette.

to make the corrections desired.

ment part of the day.

ment, either from him or Gen. Wool, there could be no watrant for a change in my own detailed Report. (9) Under such a state of official facts, which have not subsequently been affected, by supplemental official reports, it is not to be expected that I should address a corrective report to the War Department, affecting any portion of the original. Such a report must be based upon official data, properly rendered, else it can be of no avail. (10) In my detailed Report the word "ordered" should be replaced by that of intended, agreeably to the supplental Report of Gen. writes on the subject only serves to show that he Lane, of March 24th. It was thought sufficient rectification stubbornly adheres to his first opinion, in defiance of to forward this report of Gen. Lane to the War Office, for forwarded to his headquarters. The facts and opin-

March, directly to Gen. Wool. No such corrective statement

was, so far as I know, ever made. Without such a state-

the original statement in my own report was founded upon his own, and whatever correction be made to his report must necessarily, in this particular, affect mine also. By a non- ions of the Courts of Inquiry in the two cases were erasure of the original word in my report, (an erasure that the farthest from my intention to convey any inference approved by Brig. Gen. Wool. The proceedings of whatever, much less express, that the Indians troops, when in line, showed any indisposition to advance.

The better relation of occurrences at the battle of Buena corded minutes.

Vista, so far as the Indiana Brigade is concerned, would have been more plainly established, had Gen. Lane followed, immediately after the battle, the custom of the service, in calling on the subordinates for reports of the operations and credit that the facts and opinions of the Courts of Inservices of their Regiments. (11) It is notorious that Col.
Bowles has never made any official report of the part which
his regiment took in the action, while the report of Col.
Wool. It is quite probable that Maj. Bliss received Lane was made more than three months subsequently to the date of the battle.

It is possible that a report made by Col. Bowles, even at ordering Courts of Inquiry in the case referred to. this late date, might tend much to exonerate his Regiment did not see proper to submit the papers to him, and seceive and forward to the War Department, as official, any perhaps he did not even record the number of the orreport of that character which he may address to me. (12) In regard to the difficulties that occurred in the second Regiment, it may not be amiss, in this connection, to observe that Col. Bowles called on me, when on his march out of Mexico with his Regiment, in much distress of mind at the attack which had just been made upon him. He remarked to me, that the want of efficient drill and discipline in his the newspapers, there was a much greater necessity Regiment, was due much to his own personal difficulties with Gen. Lane—that his absence from his Regiment (made necessary for a personal visit to Indiana, to establish his claim (13) to the command of it, a claim which had been denied to him by Gen. Lane) was the cause, in a very great measure, of its imperfect drill and discipline, and his own imperfect knowledge of the customs and requirements of

In my official report, I was as forbearing (14) in narrating antidote was needed to arrest the effect of the poison.

(9) Gen. Taylor attempts to excuse himself on the ble to be, under the solemn duty to render exact justice to all engaged in the battle; and I assure you, sir, I can reproach myself with no act of injustice, written or implied, committed by my agency, towards any corps or individual. Willy within Gen. Lane's line of duty to make an official ling as I am to add anything to my report which, to do justice to any, shall come before me in proper form, it will nevstatement at variance with propriety and a just and strict

I certainly have every inducement to go as far in the offort to exonerate the Indiana troops from censure as I would in the case of the troops of any State which has served with me during the war. I feel warmly attached to the State and strictly proper for Gen. Lane to make any correction her sons, by the ties which were woven in my earliest service. Early associations, and friendly regard for her citi- to his report until his conduct, as well as the conduct zens, have always attached me to her, and in her good name of Col. Bowles, and the 2d regiment, were submitted and prosperity I feel deeply interested. (15)

give my candid opinion, so far as I have deemed it proper; of Inquiry took all matters relating to the reputation satisfactory to yourself and the State as is consistent with of the 2d regiment out of his hands, and the fate of With sentiments of high regard and esteem, I am dear sir, your most obedient servant

Z. TAYLOR. Hop. GEO. G. DUNN, Washington, D. C.

(I) This virtually encourages the General that his was an officer superior in rank to Gen. Lane; hence official report can be white-washed instead of being | Courts of Inquiry convened by the order of the former corrected. The humbug might take, provided no one | were entirely removed from the command of the lathad read the reports. In relation to the reports of ter. It would have been ridiculous for Gen. Lane to step Generals Taylor, Wool and Lane, it is proper to re- above his official authority, and dictate to Gen. Wool mark that they correspond in one particular, viz: corrections based on the result of the Courts of Inthat the 2d Indiana regiment retreated. In other quiry, convened under his (Gen. Wool's) authority. points there are slight and material differences. Gen. Gen. Lane had nothing to do with the facts and opin-Taylor says, that the regiment " could not be rallied, and took no further part in the action, except a hand- lish them to the troops under his command. They ful of men." "under its gallant Col. Bowles," and those "fugitives who, at a later period in the day, assisted in defending the train and depot at Buena Vista." Gen. Wool represents that a "fragment" of the 2d posing that he was ignorant of what actually come regiment was rallied by Col. Bowles. Gen. Lane says, "These troops, the most of them, were immediately rallied, and fought during the whole day like veterans." To sum up the difference of the three reports: Gen. Lane represents that "the most of them" rallied; Gen. Wool that a "fragment" rallied; while Gen Taylor uses a still more diminutive term, by saying that a "handful" rallied. And yet Mr. Dunn has just made the wonderful discovery that Gen. Taylor's report is less "severe and objectionable" headquarters was the starting point of the facts and than those of Generals Wool and Lane!

(2) This paragraph, when analysed presents two issues : First, "that nothing has been developed since object desired, was by taking the regular course in the date of that [his] report," which "affects its accuracy." Second, "that no statement in an official shape" has been made to him which "affects its accuracy" saving only the "official reports (supplemen- Lane and Col. Bowles, which were approved by Gen. tal) of Gen. Lane, of the 3d, 5th and 24th of March, 1847." In regard to the first issue, it is proper to remark that the facts and opinion of the Court of Inquiry convened to investigate the conduct of General Lane, as well as the facts and opinions of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Bowles, have been developed, at least, by a publication in the papers at Saltillo and Monterey, where they must have met Gen. Col. Lane for a report immediately after the battle, Taylor's eye. The second issue may be more correct because his regiment was detached from the 2d regithan the first; but should it prove to be "another of the same sort," it will be lucky for General Taylor that the public have no means of ferreting out its inaccuracy. If he should become a witness against himself it would be something new under the sun.

(3) A word in relation to personal observation. We are informed by those engaged in the battle of Buena Vista, that Gen. Taylor did not arrive on the battle field until after Col. Bowles had given the order to retreat, and the regiment had obeyed that order; that while the 2d regiment was in the act of rallying, Gen. Taylor, and by him to the War Department. he took a position further to the right and nearer the centre of the field, where he could not have as favorable an opportunity to observe the movements of the Indianians as those having immediate command of it over the Hoosiers. Gen. Lane denied Col. Bowles movement would only result in great injury to the Regiment and to its State. I truly regret that such forbearance did not this statement, so far as it relates to his position. It is true Col. Bowles visited Indiana; but that visit them. A reference to Gen. Taylor's report confirms the command only until he received his commission. In that report, Gen. Taylor says, "The 1st and 2d had nothing to do with establishing his claim to the Illinois, and the 2d Kentucky regiments, served immediately under my eye, and I bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct throughout the day." All accounts of the battle agree that the 1st and 2d Illinois, and 2d Kentucky regiments occupied positions considerably to the right of the 2d Indiana regiment. The distance between the point where the Indianians formed a junction with the Mississippians, and the position then occupied by the 1st Illinois regiment, has been represented to be more than a mile. In view of these facts, we are forced to conclude that Gen. Taylor's "personal observation" was brought to bear only a short time on that part of the field occupied by the Indianians.

(4) Gen. Taylor cannot write a letter upon the subject without speaking of "panics." The Court of Inquiry in case of Col. Bowles establishes the fact that the 2d regiment retreated in obedience to an order from Col. Bowles. If the facts and opinion of the Court of Inquiry are worth anything, panic had nothing to do with the retreat, and every time that Gen. Taylor speaks of "panies" in connection with that regiment, he slanders the Indianians.

(5) It is very reasonable to suppose that he would have placed the 2d regiment in action, had the enemy resumed his attack on the following day. The American army was so much reduced that it would have required all the forces on the field to meet the enemy, [Volume VII::::::Number 46.

(6) This statement only shows that he has not | censure. The position of Gen. Wool is entirely difbeen able to find evidence that the proceedings of the ferent-he gave his official approval to the facts and Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Lane, were sent opinions of the Courts of Inquiry, and considers that to him; but it does not show that the facts and opinthe order alone caused the retreat. When the anniion of that Court or the proceedings, and facts, and versary of the battle of Buena Vista was celebrated opinion of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. at Monterey, Gen. Wool, in speaking of the battle-Bowles, were not sent to him. He has examined the "records," but he does not state whether the records "That such was the strength of the position, that referred to were complete or title records, or merely

but for the unfortunate and most unexpected retreat of Col. Bowles's regiment, the 2d Indiana volunteers, the Americans would have defeated the Mexican army early in the day-the attack in the centre had been repulsed with great loss by Washington's Batterythe advancing column sent to attack the forces on the left, had also been repulsed and dispersed-when, at this moment, Col. Bowles's regiment fled, under his order to retreat, the field of battle." the above named Courts, of course, embrace the re-

Now, if Gen. Wool be correct, it was the order, not panic, that caused the retreat.

Correspondence.

CHAPMANSVILLE, Logan Co., Va. Messrs. Chapmans & Co.-Gentlemen: I was in Missouri during the last Presidential election, (in '44) and was a subscriber to the Coon Skinner. If you should again publish it during the approaching canvass, (which in my opinion you ought in no wise to omit,) I desire that you will let me know it as I never have dared to make such a request as the lowwould not miss taking it.

The Democrats are pretty well united in Virginia, and you may look for a Democratic victory at the approaching election. We are not likely to be carried away by the no-party, whig party, cry for Old Rough and Ready. They will hardly gull many Democrats into this trap they have set to catch birds of every

Don't forget the Coon Skinner, and oblige your friend and humble servant.

-Anderson, April 8th, 1848. We are organizing as Democrats in this county, and preparing to give battle to the Mexican whigs in the coming contest-you will hear from our committee soon. It is composed of Andrew Jackson, John R. Shaw and myself, we nominate by convention this year; which comes off in May next-"The True Democrat," edited by Howell, is here preparing to issue its first sheet in a few days. The victory will be ours in Madson county the coming election.

I remain, dear sirs, your well wisher, P. H. LEMEN.

Extract from a letter dated Terre Haute, April 12,

I have never seen the Democrats of this county more spunky or more determined to fight the good fight, let who may be the leader.

According to the "Winchester Orthopolitan," a whig paper, the editor of the State Journal has for some time been crazy, and Gen. Taylor foolish. Upon these grounds it accounts for the singular antics which they have been cutting up, to the amusement of some and the grief of others. The Orthopolitan of the 20th April says, in reference to the Journal's repudiation of Taylor, under the head of "John D.

Defrees coming to his senses"-"It shows that the Editor has at length become rational upon this subject, and is no longer willing to urge the claims of a man who desires to be elected as a 'no party' candidate, and whose politics are, to say the least, extremely doubtful. In this, the Journal stands not alone—many others, who a few months since were urging the claims of "old Rough and Ready" most zealously, have wearied in waiting for some positive assurance from him, that if elected, he would strive to carry out the measures and policy of the great Whig party, and finding him still persisting in the ridiculous idea of being the candidate of all parties; they like true Whige and sensible men, have abandoned his standard."

Are not these whigs a set of beauties all round! We should think that sensible men would cut loose from such a crowd.

We believe that the Wabash Express has never taken pains to publish that letter of Gen. Taylor to Dr. Lucas of Terre Haute, which we noticed had been written several weeks since, and in which the General pointedly reiterated his condemnation of the Indiana volunteers as a set of cowards, without being so mealy mouthed as he was in his letters to Defrees and Dunn. What is the matter with the Editor of the Express? Is he afraid that Taylor's letter to Lucas will lose the General friends in Indiana? We suppose the Express still sticks to him, notwithstanding the change of front at the capital!

POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS .-- A bill has passed the House of Representatives, changing the rates of shippostage, so as to charge upon mailable matter received in any part of the United States by any foreign packet ship or vessel, the same rate of charge for American postage, which the government to which such foreign packet or other vessels belongs, imposes upon letters and other mailable matter conveyed in American packets or other vessels. This bill is designed as a measure of retaliation upon the British Government for the illiberal spirit which they have manifested in relation to our steamships.

AHEAD OF RHODE ISLAND .- The provisional government of France issues proclamations in the name of the sovereign people, and proclaims the right to vote by secret ballot, to every male citizen of over twenty-one years of age. The revolution is justified on the ground that the people are sovereign, and have the right to change their forms of government when and in the manner to suit themselves. The Providence Herald notices a rumor that Louis Phillippe is coming to Rhode Island, in order to be protected from the sovereignty of the people.

OREGON RAILROAD .- A Washington letter writer states that the select committee appointed by the House of Representatives, will report unanimously in favor of the railroad project of Mr. Whitney, and in favor of granting him whatever portion of the public domain may be necessary for the completion of the enterprise. The committee have reduced the proposed bill of lands from 16 cents per acre to 10,-to be paid by Mr. Whitney after the completion of the

MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS CANAL .- This most important channel of communication was opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 10th inst. The Chicago Journal of the 11th says:

Yesterday was an eventful period in the history of our city, of the State, and of the west. It was the dding of the father of rivers to our inland seas-a union of the Mississippi with lake Michigan, for the fruits of which union Chicago stands spensor—commerce is its first born-agriculture and general pros-perity its increase. The first boat borne on the Illinois canal passed through from Lockport to our city

PRODUCTIONS OF INDIANA .- In wheat and oats Indiana is the sixth State in the Union; in corn the fifth; in potatoes the ninth; in hay the third; in flax and nemp the fourth; in tobacco the sixth; and in sugar

"My unaffected desire to continue in private life."

From Vera Cruz.

Extract of a letter dated off Vera Cruz, 9th April,

"To-day is the day appointed for the election of the Mexican civil authorities in this city. All the American troops, with the exception of a guard, have encamped outside the city; but we are all ready to give them a broadside in case of any difficulty. I do not expect, however, that there will be any danger of

We take the following items from the correspondence of the N. O. Delta :

Mr. Sevier had left Vera Cruz, and would arrive in Mexico about the 14th of April. Troops are constantly arriving at Vera Cruz. The Mexican authorities have required all strangers in Vera Cruz, to report themselves, and renew their letters of security, or be fined \$20. The Free American complains very much of this order.

The Mexicans, a few days ago, seeing they were not opposed in any manner, and that they succeeded beyond their expectation in accomplishing all their ends, thought that an application to Col. Wilson would not be inappropriate to relieve them of their present annoyance-the American Flag, expanded from the pinnacle of the Palace staff-on the receipt of which our (now ex) Governor, Col. Wilson, ordered the Lt. Governor, Capt. Winder, to "strike the American colors at the request of the enemy." It was immediately replaced at the direction of Gen. Kearney.

The people of the United States have no idea how affairs are conducted lately at this place. American citizens taxed, tried and condemned by Mexicans. I would like to know if this is a proper construction of the armistice ! I have no hesitation in saying, (and I am well informed of the fact,) that three-fourths of the officers of the army at this place would answer in the negative. Had Col. Wilson acted with one half ering of the American flag. It may not be amiss to state what Gov. Twiggs said to them, at the time he offered them the civil jurisdiction at this place; "I wish it to be distinctly understood that no Ameirican here, or that may come here with supplies for the American army, shall be interfered with in any manner: neither shall they be taxed by the Mexicans; and for the violation of any laws, they shall be answerable to the Military Commandant.

I expect Col. Wilson will soon leave here for the city of Mexico to join his regiment.

The chances of peace are becoming every day more doubtful, and even the Star, which paper was an advocate of peace, and, I have no doubt, conscientiously believed that the Mexicans desired it, seems now to be in doubt. The Monitor thinks that a durable peace cannot be made unless American troops remain in the country, to sustain the Government. The Government party is, of course, in favor of peace; but, when we come to think that this party is composed of about one-eighth of the people, it can hardly be be-lieved that this minority, which is held in power only by the presence of the American army, can make a peace which will be respected by the great majority which is adverse to it. I really think, like the Monitor, that peace cannot be made unless we leave an army in the country. The Annexation party, in the places occupied by our troops, is becoming more and more formidable. Since the armistice is in force, you can have no idea of the progress that party has made

The Annexationists want nothing short of annexation. This party is composed of all the Mexicans who have been employed by our Government. These men are looked upon as traitors by their countrymen, who take every opportunity to insult them, whenever they can do it with impunity. They are threatened sometimes, and I have no doubt that their lives would be if danger should they remain in the country after the departure of our troops.

THE MEXICAN BONDS .- The five million dollars in Mexican bonds, which the house of Manning & McIntosh expected to receive in discharge of their loan of \$500,000 to Santa Anna-who at the time was at the head of the Supreme Government-have been disposed of at \$1,100,000! The purchaser is Sr. Berstegan. He pays \$600,000 in cash, \$100,000 in installments, and \$100,000 in bonds. The latter may possibly be had for \$50,000, which will bring the whole cost of the bonds recently advertised for sale, at \$750,000.

A REPUBLICAN BLACKSMITH-A State saved .- Amid the many curious scenes that the European revolutions have caused, the following is too good to be ost. It should be immediately dramatised

"The Elector of Hesse Cassel (a small state with about 700,000 inhabitants) was deaf to all appeals from the people. The mob, therefore, determined to use force. Seeing this he fled into his gardens and attempted to escape. He was caught, however, by a gigantic blacksmith who carried him back to his drawing-room. The man then locked the door and demanded compliance with the popular demands. The Elector still said no! The blacksmith, then, by way of giving an example of physical force, smashed with one blow of his arm a highly ornamented table into atoms. This done, he shook his fist at the Elector and told him he should never leave the room till he had vielded all that was required of him. The result need hardly be told. The Elector consented. The blacksmith, however, was a practical man, and was not disposed to trust the promise of a Prince without fortifying himself with collateral evidence. He compelled the Elector to write a proclamation "willingly according all his people's just requests." This was fortwith promulgated, and thas by one brawny arm and the rough good nature of its posses-sor, a State was saved. The Elector and his people are now on the best terms, and seem not to know how to make enough of each other."

CONFEDERACY OF THE PEOPLE. -- When the revoluonists who won the Republic for France had forced their way into the Palais Royal and had reached the apartments of General Athalin, one of Louis Phillippe's aides-de-camp, they encountered the General's lady, a woman of dignified deportment and stature, whom the General had espoused for her rare beauty, being but the daughter of a poor fisherman of Gran-ville. "My friends," she exclaimed, "I trust you have not come here to offer any injury to myself or my husband. I am not one of your fine daughter of the people; I throw myself confidently on your protection. But I will not leave my husband; he is confined to his bed, by illness." The band were struck with the boldness of the appeal. They repaired to the general's chamber, placed him in an arm-chair, and headed by this daughter of the people, they conveyed him to a friend's house in the neighborhood. On reaching his destination the general recollected leaving a sum of 130,000f. (£5,200) in notes and gold in his desk. He handed the key of the desk to a working man in a blouse whom he did not know. An hour after the man returned with every sous of the money. This is by no means a solitary instance of the disinterestedness and nobility of mind displayed by the people during these most glorious three

OF A bill has passed the Michigan Legisleture, mbracing the following liberal provisions:

"It provides that a homestead consisting of any quantity of land, not exceeding 40 acres, and the welling house thereon, and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any recorded town plat, or incorporated city or village, or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one lot. being in either the latter cases within a recorded town plat, or incorporated city or village, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution, or any other final process from a court, or for any debt or debts, growing out of or founded upon contract, either exress or implied, made after the third day of July A. D. 1848. It also provides that such exemption shall not extend to any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained, but such mortgage, or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same. Any person owning and occupying a house on leased land is entitled to the exemption above." It passed the House by the decisive vote of 38 to

13 and the Senate by a vote of 12 to 4. So rolls the ball of the people's progress.

The English papers, and some of our own, abused Gen. Scott for the bombardment of Vera Cruz; but they have no complaint against Cardamona, the roy-alist commandant, who, on the 20th of January and 3d of February, threw shot and shell into Mokilling and wounding hundreds of the people, notwith-standing his selemn promise to the contrary.